

The Intelligencer.

Had a pleasant call yesterday from our old friend Col. Jacob Hornbrook, who is now in the country place of his son, Mr. Hornbrook was South during the winter season, and since that he has been spending some time in Philadelphia with his son-in-law, John G. Kelley. He is only in fair health, but thinks that he has not lost ground during the time he has been absent. He says that he still feels more at home at Wheeling than anywhere else in the country.

Gen. Hays, the chief signal officer, published an official report of two tornadoes, and is now preparing a general character of the ravages, general character of the phenomena of the worst storms that have occurred in the United States. In the list we find the State of New York put down for 35 particularly disastrous and destructive tornadoes; Kansas for 20; Illinois, 54; Missouri, 44; Georgia, 33; Iowa, 31; Ohio, 28; Indiana, 27; and so on. This season tornadoes have occurred in not less than a dozen States, one of the most violent being in Pennsylvania. Gen. Hays' report indicates that June is the month in which tornadoes have occurred most frequently. They have been more frequent in April, May and September than in July and August. Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas have had a double dose this year.

THE NUMBER OF FARMS.

As Shown by a Census Bulletin for the Last Four Decades.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A bulletin from the Census office to-day gives the number of farms in the United States in the years 1880, 1870, 1860, and 1850, together with a statement of the rate per cent of increase from 1870 to 1880. The great increase in the Northern, Western, and Pacific States and Territories is explained by the rapid settlement of those regions during the past decade, and an increase in the Southern States is accounted for by the subdivision of the large plantations of ten and twenty years ago. The total number of farms in the United States in 1870 was 2,569,983, and in 1880 4,058,487, an increase of 58.4 per cent. The State of Ohio is credited with 195,833 farms in 1870, while in 1880 there were 247,187, an increase of 26 per cent. Kentucky has a remarkable increase of 41 per cent in the last ten years, having a total of 148,422 farms in 1870 and 210,453 in 1880. Indiana has increased 20 per cent, showing a total of 191,023 farms in 1880, against 161,289 in 1870. Tennessee has increased the number of her farms 40 per cent in this time, having a total of 165,650 in 1870 and 231,900 in 1880. The largest increase is in Dakota, where an enormous gain of 91.4 per cent is given. Nebraska is next to Dakota, with an increase of 41.3 per cent. The New England States are the least subject to change, show the smallest increase. Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont having increased the number of their farms 9, 9 and 5 per cent respectively. Massachusetts is credited with an increase of 45 per cent, but this figure is distorted by the decrease of 1870 to this State.

THE WAR BETWEEN DAVITT AND POWER.

New York, June 27.—A Herald special contains an interview with O'Connor Power, who was interviewed about Davitt's statement that Power was a traitor to the Irish cause. He pronounces Davitt a coward and the real traitor to the Irish cause, who, after attempting to undermine Power, is now trying to distract attention from his treachery by attacking others, being in reality an apostle of disunion, having one cause to-day and another to-morrow.

A Panic in a Boarding House.

MARSHFIELD, N. H., June 27.—Eight persons were seriously injured, and Mary Sullivan fatally, by a panic caused by a fire in Mrs. Augustine Crosby's boarding house on the ground floor. The flames being by the fire, the boarders had to escape by a narrow window. The building was damaged \$1,000.

On the Rocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—A telegram to the Merchants Exchange says: The British ship Lammermoor, Capt. Duncan, from Sydney for San Francisco, is ashore on Baker's reef, probably a total loss. There is seven feet of water in the hold, and the ship is rolling heavily. The crew was saved by a schooner.

A Ship's Spoke Road.

MILWAUKEE, June 27.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road has been completed, the silver spike being driven this morning. This gives Milwaukee a complete through line to Council Bluffs, and also affords a new and direct line from Chicago to Council Bluffs.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

NOTES OF NATIONAL INTEREST.

Marine Hospital Service at Wheeling—Gen. Goff's Resignation—Applicants for the Vacancy.

Passage of Kelley's International News Bill—General Washington News.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A circular from Dr. Hamilton, supervising surgeon of the marine hospital service, announces the following arrangement for the next fiscal year: "Dr. John Friswell is to furnish medical attendance, medicines, board and nursing at one dollar per day for each patient, except contagious cases, for which two dollars per day will be allowed."

The nomination for District Commissioner in place of Col. Dent, whose term expires on the 30th of June, will probably be sent to the Senate this week. John T. Mitchell, the well known dry goods merchant of this city and ex Senator West, of Louisiana, are prominently named in connection with the position.

The Pennsylvania Republican Association has organized its standing committees for the ensuing campaign—financial, executive and political. C. R. Clifton is a member of the last named committee for Mr. Stallenberger's district.

The venerable W. W. Corcoran, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, causing his friends much anxious apprehension, has considerably improved of late and left to-day for Deer Park, Md.

E. C. Rector, of Grafton, is in the city.

RECEIVED.

His Defalcations Now Said to Amount to Over \$200,000.

Special to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The case of R. S. Thompson, Samuel Ruth, et al., charged with conspiracy to defraud the Washington Savings Bank has reached its conclusion for the present. When the case was called for prosecution stated that they were ready to proceed with the case, but the defense asked for a bill of particulars.

Judge Hart has now granted this and the bill is returnable by August 1. This, of course, necessitates the continuance of the case till the September term of the court.

There still continues to be a good deal of talk about the matter and rumors of compromise are continually afloat. It is stated, though not authoritatively, that the defalcation reaches \$225,000. One hundred and sixty thousand dollars is the amount known to be defalcated.

Western Crop Notes.

CHICAGO, June 27.—All the farmers concede that this year's corn crop in central Illinois will exceed by many thousands bushels that of 1881. Other grain looks better than ever before, and ten days more of good weather will almost insure good crops. At the worst this year's yield will be much above the average. Railroad earnings will increase 25 per cent in consequence.

Coal Trade.

DES MOINES, June 27.—A young man named Delaire was arrested in Polk City last night on suspicion of being the murderer of R. B. Stubb, mayor of that city, last April. Under a threat of lynching, Delaire confessed that a gang numbered fifteen had plotted to rob Stubb and had brought desperadoes from Missouri named Wicker and Blackman to do the work, and that Wicker did the killing. This same party robbed a bank late in Kansas City sometime since. Delaire was being taken to St. Paul and the money being in the house.

Maine Greenbackers.

LEWISTON, ME., June 27.—Harris M. Foster was unanimously nominated for Governor by the State Greenback Convention. The following nominations for Congressional candidates were made and accepted: Samuel J. Anderson, First District; Samuel H. Thibault, Second District; George W. Ladd, Third District; T. H. March, Fourth District.

The War Between Davitt and Power.

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INTERNAL REVENUE REDUCTION.

Kelley's Bill as Amended and Passed by the House Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Internal Revenue Tax bill passed the House to-day. Years, 127; bills, 80. Following is the full text of the bill. Be it enacted, that on and after the passage of this act, except as hereinafter provided, that the taxes herein specified, imposed by the internal revenue laws now in force, be, and the same are hereby repealed—namely, the stamp tax on bank checks, drafts, orders, and vouchers; the tax on the capital and deposits of banks and bankers, under section 5408 of the revised statutes of the United States as amended, the tax on the capital and deposits of national banks, under section 5214 of said revised statutes, not including taxes on the capital and deposits of said banks, bankers, and national banks for the six months period, ending, in the case of national banks, on the 30th day of June, and in the case of other banks and bankers on the 31st day of May, 1882; the tax on matches, perfume, medicinal preparations, and other articles, imposed by schedule A, following section 5437 of said revised statutes.

Sec. 2. That from and after the 1st of May, 1883, dealers in leaf tobacco shall pay \$12, dealers in manufactured tobacco shall pay \$2 40, all manufacturers of tobacco shall pay \$6, and manufacturers of cigars shall pay \$5. Peddlers of tobacco, snuff and cigars shall pay special taxes as follows: Peddlers of the first class, as now defined by law, shall pay \$30; peddlers of the second class shall pay \$7.20, and peddlers of the third class shall pay \$3.60. Retail dealers in leaf tobacco shall pay \$250 and thirty cents for each dollar on the amount of their monthly sales in excess of \$100.

Sec. 3. That on cigars which shall be manufactured and sold or removed for consumption or use, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof: On cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco or any substitute thereof, \$4 per 1,000; on cigars weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, seventy-five cents per 1,000; on cigars weighing more than three pounds, \$5 per thousand; provided, that upon all original unbroken packages of cigars, snuff, pipes, cheroots, and cigarettes, held by manufacturers or dealers on the passage of this act, on which tax has been paid, there shall be a rebate or drawback to the full amount of the reduction. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to adopt such rules and regulations, and to prescribe and furnish such blanks and forms as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

LEAVES FROM THE STORM.

Later Reports From the Recent Cyclones in the West.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Butler county, Nebraska, was devastated by a tornado Sunday. A number of people were killed, much stock lost and small crops destroyed. The path of the storm was ten miles wide. The damage is estimated at \$50,000. In the vicinity of Verona, Iowa, the streams raised to a great height, fields were completely inundated and bridges and sluices were carried away. Many farmers have abandoned the idea of raising enough corn to feed. Oats are materially injured, many fields being red with rust, and the outlook for the crop is 50 per cent worse than ten days ago.

Disasters in Missouri along the line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., blow down thirty miles of telegraph wire. About Brookfield there is a bad washout on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Trains are delayed by the washout and unsafe bridges. Almost a cyclone visited Galesburg Sunday night, and although the damage there was not great, the neighboring county was severely visited. The Illinois river is out of its banks and farming for this year is impossible. The railroad generally have suffered much less but no severe mishaps have occurred to the trains on account of the unfitness of the management. The telegraph wires are twisted, torn and grounded in every direction.

In Nebraska the storm travelled 400 miles in six hours, being from the North Platte to Omaha. Yesterday noon an angry black cloud and hot dark rain completely scared the people of Atchison, Kansas, and although the most dangerous looking clouds formed over the city only a few of the ordinary casualties, to roofs, lumber piles, and other things. A part of the storm struck Kerwin, Kansas, and completely carried away buildings, churches and residences.

At Tallmage, Maryland, a severe and great destruction of property was killed at Tallmage, and the crops were leveled in all directions. At St. Joseph, Mo., the depot was unroofed, and at Lathrop several houses were razed to the ground.

The damage to crops in Nebraska amounts to a different estimate. Estimates from \$100,000 to \$200,000. The loss in Omaha is estimated at \$30,000. Loss in Geneva, Ill., about \$15,000. The great bulk of losses seems to have been on farms, and are very slow in coming to light.

A GAMBLER LYNCHED.

After Killing Three and Wounding Five Persons.

DENVER, CO., June 27.—The Tribune's Raton, N. M., special says: This afternoon Deputy Sheriff Dolman attempted to arrest a gambler named Gus Mentzel. Mentzel fired two shots at Dolman, slightly wounding him, also Charles Fox and Jacob Harris, who were standing near them. Shortly afterward Dolman made a second attempt to arrest Mentzel at his gambling house. Mentzel again opened fire on the Deputy, which resulted in the death of Harry Moulton, Justice of the Peace, and Hugh Edleston, one of the proprietors of the Moulton Hotel, and S. H. Jackson, a saloon-keeper. All three were instantly killed, and seriously wounding H. Latimer and Deputy Sheriff Bergen.

Immediately after the killing, Mentzel was seized by the charged citizens and hanged to a sign over the Raton Bank.

Lynch. Deputy Sheriff Bergen is dying, and citizens are wild with excitement. It is thought a raid will be made upon the gamblers here to-night.

Brutal Brutalities.

PITTSBURGH, June 27.—An Altoona special says: A brutal prize fight took place near Houtzdale yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The combatants were two local pugilists named Thomas Reese and Daniel Reese. Forty-three rattling rounds were fought in forty-nine minutes, when Daniel's seconds were obliged to throw up the sponge, their man being so dreadfully punished that he was not able to respond to the call of time. The battle was fought for the purpose of deciding which was the better man, but a stake of \$100 a side was thrown in to make the contest exciting. A large crowd of men and boys witnessed the fight, and the local authorities made no attempt to interfere.

NEARING THE GALLOWS.

THE LAST PLEA FOR A RESPIRE.

Which Will Be as Unavailing as the Rest—The Nature of the Speech He Will Make from the Scaffold—An Interview with His Spiritual Adviser—His Still Utters to Inspiration.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—With the application of John W. Guiteau for a respite, which was personally submitted to the President to-day, practically ended all efforts in behalf of the condemned assassin, though Mrs. Scoville will probably be granted an audience, if she desires it. That it will be altogether unavailing goes without saying. Nothing now remains on which the condemned man can hang a hope, and he has evidently resigned himself to his fate. He will be permitted to speak upon the scaffold if he desires that privilege, and retains the necessary nerve, but Dr. Hicks is disposed to think that his remarks will be more of a religious than of a political character, though he will stand by his theory of inspiration to the last.

Associated Press Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—To Dr. Hicks, this morning, Guiteau spoke cheerfully of his future life, saying he felt assured of his reward. He also told Dr. Hicks he hoped the authorities would stay his execution, but he was ready to go if called.

Mrs. Scoville and her little daughter arrived last evening. She is inclined to be reticent as to her intentions but has indicated her purpose to see the President and endeavor to induce him grant her brother a respite. She says she will go to the jail to see her brother as soon as she has done everything for him possible. It is her intention to attend the execution if it comes to that.

The Rev. Mr. Hicks spends some hours every day with the assassin. To-day he was seen, at the close of a long visit, by a reporter.

"How is the prisoner to-day?"

"He is well, and is busily engaged in devotion and expanding his mind. He is studying the Scriptures. He is anxious to have his doctrines known and understood."

"Does he keep up his courage?"

"Yes. He says he is God's man and he has never worked God set for him to do, and he is ready to go, but we will go on this nation if he is hurt."

"Does he show any signs of repentance?"

"Not at all in the sense in which it is ordinarily understood. He says he has no regret, and he has done no wrong. He has no contrition whatever, except that he is sorry he caused any one to suffer pain, for he did not intend it. He says he is willing to go to God on his record, for he is a square man. His hands will bring desolation to this country, and for that reason he would like to avert it."

"Do you think he is sincere in any of this?"

"He is apparently sincere, and he certainly is a very singular man. His mind is very keen on some points. He says that he is sincere, and asks to be set right. He says the newspapers have misrepresented him, and will tell after he is hung. Then they will take him up and speculate and philosophize on him, and dissect and criticize his character to try and find out the truth about him. Finally they will accept his own construction of his character, and agree in about thirty years that he was an honest man and died for his inspiration."

"Do you think he has any hope of a respite?"

"No, not much, and yet he says he would not be surprised if God would manifest Himself in a miracle to prolong his life. He does not express any very strong expectation of a supernatural occurrence, but he says he would not be surprised if something should happen. He hopes it will, for the sake of the world before the eyes of the Nation will offend God by his execution, and he does not want to be the medium of such a visitation."

"What religious theory does he go on?"

"He claims to believe in the statement of the Savior, but above that he is a God man and is governed and actuated by a direct inspiration of heaven."

"How does he talk about the Scriptures?"

"He talks rationally in the main. He has a good deal of Bible lore, and a second coming of Christ after the destruction of Jerusalem."

"An idea stolen from the Berean."

"Yes, there is nothing or little of anything new or novel in his ideas or explanation, although he is in his position or explanation, and seems to think his ideas important and worthy of public notice. If he was to live he says his life would be spent in teaching the world up to the amount of the idea of the second coming of Christ, and he speaks of God as 'Righteous Father' and 'God who will judge the world. I am anxious to see my Savior. I am suffering under a misapprehension of my mission. The world lies in darkness and is not capable of appreciating Thy holy inspiration given Thy servant.'"

"He carries his egotism into his prayers, then?"

"Yes, he says in his prayers that his inspiration will be vindicated by the world, and that God will be blessed because the world is saved from civil strife through the inspiration by which he was guided. He sometimes says he knows that his inspiration is true, and that he is the only one for it. He is therefore, and he is a reasonable spiritual condition, nor in a hopeful frame of mind, according to our ordinary conception of the term."

"Do you think he has courage to go to the gallows without faltering?"

"Yes, I think his nerve and will are strong enough to carry him through."

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—John W. Guiteau, the assassin's brother, had an interview with the President this afternoon. He was accompanied by Rev. Dr. Hicks, by special invitation of the President. Guiteau submitted a synopsis of the pamphlet he has prepared as tending to show insanity in his brother, and also a copy of the pamphlet itself. He made an earnest appeal on behalf of his brother-in-law and urged the President to give an opportunity to fully establish his brother-in-law's real mental condition in the manner proposed by Dr. Board of New York, before it was too late.

He was confident that the proper medical examination would show that his brother-in-law was utterly irresponsible for his actions. He deplored his crime and could only account for it on his theory of inspiration.

Rev. Dr. Hicks stated to-day that he has not asked the President to relieve Guiteau on the ground of insanity, as he does not claim to be an expert on that question.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, fleas, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers, etc. Druggists.

THE WALLING-CAMPBELL FIGHT.

To Take Place at New Geneva—West Virginia Authorities on Guard.

PITTSBURGH, June 28.—At 12:20 this morning a small steamer left Monongahela City, bound for Geneva, Fayette county, this State. It is a very small place, situated at the head of navigation and about two miles from the West Virginia line. The steamer had on board Bryan Campbell and Tom Walling, the Colorado pugilists, who are matched to fight within 100 miles of this city, their seconds, a small number of sporting men and half a dozen newspaper correspondents. The fight will take place at sunrise this morning, and will probably not be witnessed by more than fifty persons. From what is known of the men, a stubborn and hard fight may be expected.

Last evening a large number of this city's sporting men left for Colliers, positive that the fight would take place at that well known place. Advice from Brooke and Hancock county state that the Sheriff is alert and have the river bank picketed the same as before the Weeden-Malone slugging match. From along the C. & P. road it is learned that no guards are on watch, and no trouble is expected.

LOVE AND SUICIDE.

Self-destruction as the End of a Life of Romance.

St. Louis, June 27.—At Belleville, Ill., a well dressed, respectable looking man registered at the Hotel Tieman on Saturday as A. Kelly, of St. Louis. This afternoon the conduct of the man excited suspicion that all was not right with him, and the proprietor of the hotel went to his room, but found the door barricaded. City Marshal Williams was called and got the door open far enough to thrust his head into the room, whereupon the man rushed to the window and flung himself headlong to the sidewalk; three stories below, crushing his skull in a frightful manner, killing him instantly.

In his room the washbowl was found partly filled with blood, and a razor lying on the washstand. His left wrist was found to be cut in ten places, indicating that he had attempted suicide by bleeding to death. A note was found written on one of his shirt cuffs, addressed to a member of the editorial staff of the Belleville Zeitung, who recognized the body as that of A. Gossamer, a German about forty years old, who came to this city a few days ago, a bookkeeper in the Springfield Flour Mill at Highland, Ills. A romantic story, connected with the man, was as follows: Some years ago he was an officer in the German army, fell violently in love with a girl, and was sent to a prison with a husband. The attachment was reciprocal, and after a while the couple ran away and came to St. Louis, where they remained some time. Gossamer then went to Chicago and taught music, the girl remaining in this city. At a later period the husband of the Countess came here, and being now rich induced her to discard Gossamer and live with him again. This so upset Gossamer that he wrote a state of mind, and a question as to his sanity, and finally determined on suicide.

Starvation in Virginia.

Richmond, Va., June 27.—Over a week ago, when the reports of the suffering people of Patrick County were sent all over the country, it was remarked with surprise that in a few days afterwards counter reports were sent from Danville to the effect that the reports were exaggerated. A letter this morning from Danville says: "One word more, and that about the Patrick sufferers. A reliable gentleman who was in town yesterday says that a woman and five of her children starved to death in that county before assistance could reach them and that the report circulated that affairs were exaggerated originated with a lot of speculators, who see pecuniary loss in the generous aid now flowing in."

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

JACKSON, MISS., June 27.—Yesterday a steam boiler in Connally's brick and tile works, in the northern part of the city, blew up with a loud report, shaking the buildings in the entire neighborhood, and resulting in the instant death of one man, and injuring three or four others, more or less seriously, while a large amount of property was destroyed. The man killed was Michael Nugent, a brick moulder, and resulting in the instant death of one man, and injuring three or four others, more or less seriously, while a large amount of property was destroyed.

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Gold Shipments.

New York, June 27.—There will be \$1,200,000 of gold shipped to-morrow. It is understood this shipment is on the peremptory demand from the Italian government at the prevailing rates of exchange. This is a loss in shipment of over 1 per cent.

A Fearful Death Roll.

CHICAGO, June 27.—It is estimated that not less than thirteen persons have been killed by the recent tornado in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota and Minnesota. The total amount of property destroyed will exceed \$3,500,000.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Michael Davitt is due in Chicago to-morrow, where he will speak in the evening and then leave for Buffalo.

Yesterday morning, Mrs. Law, the wife of a well known citizen of Flag Springs, and Hopkins, the dark horse cowboy, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. Cause, mental derangement. She was fifty years of age.

Chicago dispatch: S. W. Allerton, who has 12,000 acres of corn land in the best section of the State, has been killed by Pratt and adjoining counties. Heavy rains have delayed the corn planting and plowing, and until last week the farmers were discouraged, but now the corn is fairly jumping out of the ground.

Echul's jewelry store at Grand Rapids, Mich., was robbed last evening, and the proprietor was absent. Only a small part was left in attendance. The boy was called to the street by a man in a carriage, who detained him on the pretense of giving him directions for the repair of a car, when he slipped into the store, rifled the show case of from seven hundred to one thousand dollars worth of watches.

The Catholic Knights of St. John, in convention at Cleveland, yesterday, elected James McManan, of Cleveland, president; Right Rev. Bishop McQuade, of Rochester, spiritual director; Gustav Dreher, of Buffalo, and Nicholas Case, of Rochester, vice presidents; G. H. Schell, of Cleveland, secretary; Joseph Heintz, of Buffalo, treasurer; and James McManan, of Cleveland, and J. C. Kearns, of Cleveland, members of the executive committee, in addition to the president, secretary and treasurer. Rochester was selected as the place for the next meeting.

HOUSE HAPPENINGS.

THE AMENITIES OF STATESMEN.

Van Vorhis Charged with Slipping in the Wrong Bill—His Blistering Speech in Defense of His Action—Seagulls Take the Wind Out of His Sails in a Short Speech.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—Mr. Page, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, rising to the question of privilege, sent to the clerk's desk and had read the following statement, relative to the bill to regulate immigration.

"On Monday, June 19, by unanimous consent, Mr. Reagan, representing the Committee on Commerce, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to regulate immigration. The bill which he offered was introduced by Mr. Van Voorhis, and purporting to be a bill agreed to by the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Reagan and the members of the Committee present were misled in regard to the bill, which was passed, they supposing it to be a true copy of the bill agreed to by the Committee on Commerce. The Committee recommends that the House submit the true bill, now in possession of the Committee, for the one passed."

Mr. Van Voorhis objected.

Mr. McLane contended that the statement indicated that the gentleman from Texas (Reagan) had been imposed upon. A question of privilege was raised and it was not competent for objection to be raised against the consideration of the bill.

The Speaker took a contrary view.

Mr. Page said without intending to reflect upon anybody, he decided to state that the Committee on Commerce found itself misled, and that the speaker was not to be blamed for the mistake. There was never a question of privilege raised, and the speaker was not to be blamed for the mistake. There was never a question of privilege raised, and the speaker was not to be blamed for the mistake.

Mr. Van Voorhis—For the last week the newspapers have been very busy with the question of the one I sent to the clerk's desk. I do not blame the newspapers, because the falsehoods in them emanated from some member or members of the Committee on Commerce. There never was a question of privilege raised, and the speaker was not to be blamed for the mistake. There was never a question of privilege raised, and the speaker was not to be blamed for the mistake.

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The Speaker took a contrary view.

Mr. Page said without intending to reflect upon anybody, he decided to state that the Committee on Commerce found itself misled, and that the speaker was not to be blamed for the mistake. There was never a question of privilege raised, and the speaker was not to be blamed for the mistake. There was never a question of privilege raised, and the speaker was not to be blamed for the mistake.

Mr. Van Voorhis—For the last week the newspapers have been very busy with the question of the one I sent to the clerk's desk. I do not blame the newspapers, because the falsehoods in them emanated from some member or members of the Committee on Commerce. There never was a question of privilege raised, and the speaker was not to be blamed for the mistake. There was never a question of privilege raised, and the speaker was not to be blamed for the mistake.